

WHAT IS DOING IN CHARLESTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.
CHARLESTON, March 26, 1861.

I have had time, however, during the last six months, to inquire into the general condition and feelings of the negro of this State, as well as in Georgia and Alabama, and I unhesitatingly assert

WAR, COMPROMISE OR SEPARATION.
[Letter to Senator Johnson.]

The mildest demand, of even the Union men of Virginia, and perhaps of your own loyal State, is, that negro slaves shall be recognized by us of the Free States as property, the same as horses and hogs—that this fact shall be somehow asserted by the laws and the Constitution, and that we shall cease to think, or at least so say that we think, Slavery an evil and a wrong. This is demanded of us while you in the Slave States do not admit such positions. You do not kill or free your slaves with quite the same ease as you do hogs and oxen; and you demand that they shall be represented in Congress as you do not for hogs and horses.

Some of the Border States talk of a Convention to discover and declare their "ultimatum," which being granted, they will stay in the Union. Shall not the Free States save them the trouble by calling a con-

It seems that the political theorists of South Carolina have not only convinced themselves, but a certain number of other people, that "Secession" is a natural right, and is not Revolution. They seem to slant their eyes to the fact that it means no government—anarchy. They seem to have satisfied themselves in others, perhaps, that they can become rich and grow great if they can only try their plan of a slave-owning nation. Let us see to it: a moment how it looks. They have a region thinly settled without manufactures or the thrifty and industrious habits of more Northern States. They intend to make the negroes to the work and leave them the leisure and profit. They must have free-trade and free negroes from Africa, or from some quarter. They must support a government with armies, navies, light-ships, revenue service, post-offices, departments at home and ministers abroad. There are not cheap luxuries; and must not their taxation be ten times what it is now? and must it not be paid almost entirely by the wealthy class? But it seems they wish to try the experiment, and will it not be well to let them? for some folks can be bribed out in portions only, while some cannot. And how can it hurt us, except that any change is expensive? So soon as they arrange their affairs, our trade with them will be the same as now; they will buy where they can buy the cheapest, for they are human, I believe; and we can undersell any other producers of our own articles. Again, is it not clear that this doctrine of "peaceable secession," as it is called, has been invented to meet an emergency; and is it not quite clear that no

Pardon the liberty I have taken in addressing you,
and believe me, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
For a Union with
New-York, March 29, 1861. STABILITY.

SPEECH OF THE HON. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN

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